

REMARKS

Claims 1-25 are pending, with claims 1, 7, 11, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, and 25 being independent. Claims 1-4, 6, 17, 20-21, 23, and 25 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Fukuzawa [U.S. 6, 297, 828]. Claims 5, 7-16, 18-19, and 22-24 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Fukuzawa [U.S. 6, 297, 828] in view of Bertram et al. [U.S. 6, 667, 743]. Claims 1, 7, 11, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, and 25 have been amended to improve language and grammar and to more clearly define the invention. Dependent claims 2-3, 6, 12, 14 and 15 have been amended to improve language and grammar and to conform to the amendments of the independent claims.

INTERVIEW SUMMARY

Applicant thanks Examiners Tran and Kincaid for the courtesies extended to the Applicant's representatives during the personal interview conducted on May 12, 2004. During the interview it was discussed that the Fukuzawa reference does not disclose graphically representing in a graphical user interface (GUI), base data values and possible data values associated with a quantifiable image property. It was also discussed that the Bertram reference does not disclose displaying in the GUI, a two-dimensional coordinate space skewed from a base state line. The foregoing amendments to the claims serve to clarify the features of the invention.

35 U.S.C. 102 Rejections

Fukuzawa Rejection of claims 1-4, 6, 17, 20, 21, 23, and 25

Claims 1-4, 6, 17, 20-21, 23, and 25 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Fukuzawa [U.S. 6, 297, 828]. Claims 2-4, and 6 are dependent on claim 1. This rejection is respectfully traversed.

The Fukuzawa reference is directed to techniques for optimizing the printing of graphic images by a printing apparatus. A processor within the printing apparatus analyzes the data representing the graphic images (and thus the attributes of the image to be printed) and

determines the most efficient process for printing the graphic image. Fukuzawa does not disclose representing any type of coordinate space in a GUI.

Independent claims 1, 17, 20-21, 23 and 25 recite a two-dimensional coordinate space for displaying a range of data values. Applicant submits that Fukuzawa fails, at least, to disclose displaying to a user in the GUI a two-dimensional coordinate space skewed from the base state line in which the two dimensions are respectively parallel to and normal to the line as recited in the amended claims.

While FIG. 2 of Fukuzawa discloses a grid, and various lines displayed within the grid, this disclosure by Fukuzawa represents attributes of drawing features (as they would be stored in memory) and serves to explain the process executed within the processor and memory of the printer. This disclosure by Fukuzawa cannot be interpreted as disclosing the display of a two-dimensional coordinate space within a graphical user interface. Moreover, the display disclosed by Fukuzawa is not capable of displaying the coordinate space and user interface features recited in the claims of the present application. The disclosure of Fukuzawa relating to display in a host computer at col. 9, lines 64-67, is also clearly distinguishable from the amended claims because Fukuzawa discloses display for purposes of efficiently drawing lines on the display of the host computer, and does not disclose the claimed technique of graphically representing base data values in a GUI.

Moreover, Fukuzawa fails entirely to disclose displaying to a user in the GUI a two-dimensional coordinate space skewed from the base state line in which the two dimensions are respectively parallel to and normal to the line. For at least these reasons, Applicant requests reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejection of claim 1. Claims 2-4, and 6 depend from claim 1 and are allowable for at least the reasons given for claim 1.

Applicant submits that Fukuzawa fails, at least, to disclose displaying to the user in the GUI a two-dimensional coordinate space skewed from the line in which the two dimensions are respectively parallel to and normal to the line as recited in amended claims 17 and 20. Fukuzawa fails entirely to disclose displaying to the user in the GUI a two-dimensional coordinate space skewed from the line in which the two dimensions are respectively parallel to and normal to the

line. For at least these reasons, Applicant requests reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejection of claims 17 and 20.

Applicant submits that Fukuzawa fails, at least, to disclose a means for displaying to the user in the GUI a two-dimensional coordinate space skewed from the line in which the two dimensions are respectively parallel to and normal to the line as recited in amended claims 21, 23, and 25. Fukuzawa fails entirely to disclose a means for displaying to the user in the GUI a two-dimensional coordinate space skewed from the line in which the two dimensions are respectively parallel to and normal to the line. For at least these reasons, Applicant requests reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejection of claims 21, 23, and 25.

35 U.S.C. 103 Rejections

Fukuzawa & Bertram et al. Rejection

Claims 5, 7-16, 18-19, and 22-24 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Fukuzawa [U.S. 6, 297, 828] in view of Bertram et al. [U.S. 6, 667, 743]. Claim 5 is dependent on claim 1. Claims 8-10 are dependent on claim 7. Claims 12-16 are dependent on claim 11. This rejection is respectfully traversed.

As stated above, the Fukuzawa reference is directed to techniques for optimizing the printing of graphic images by a printing apparatus. A processor within the printing apparatus analyzes the data representing the graphic images (and thus the attributes of the image to be printed) and determines the most efficient process for printing the graphic image. Fukuzawa does not teach or suggest displaying a base state line that represents a range of base data values, and displaying a coordinate space skewed from the base state line as recited in the amended claims. Bertram is directed to a system for graphically displaying data from a plurality of selected data sets on a computer system. Each selected data set has a plurality of values corresponding to a plurality of parameter values. Bertram does not teach or suggest that the coordinate space is skewed from the base state line.

Independent claim 7 recites displaying to a user in a graphical user interface a two-dimensional parallelogram-shaped coordinate space skewed from a horizontal line that represents

a range of base data values. Independent claim 7 discloses representing a range of possible data values by distances along the normal dimension of the coordinate space from corresponding current data values on the horizontal line, wherein the possible data values represented by endpoints of the first vertical side and the second vertical side comprise the minimum and maximum of the range of possible data values, and wherein the possible data values represented by points on the first skewed side comprise the minimum of the range of possible data values, and wherein the possible data values represented by points on the second skewed side comprise the maximum of the range of possible data values.

Fukuzawa fails, at least, to teach or suggest displaying to a user in a graphical user interface (GUI) a two-dimensional parallelogram shaped coordinate space skewed from a horizontal line that represents a range of base data values as recited in amended claim 7. Bertram discloses displaying a graph of data values in a graphical user interface. However, Bertram fails, at least, as Fukuzawa does, to teach or suggest a system wherein the possible data values represented by points on the first skewed side comprise the minimum of the range of possible data values, and wherein the possible data values represented by points on the second skewed side comprise the maximum of the range of possible data values, as recited in claim 7.

The combination of Fukuzawa and Bertram does not teach or suggest representing a range of possible data values by distances along the normal dimension of the coordinate space from corresponding current data values on the horizontal line, wherein the possible data values represented by endpoints of the first vertical side and the second vertical side comprise the minimum and maximum of the range of possible data values, and wherein the possible data values represented by points on the first skewed side comprise the minimum of the range of possible data values, and wherein the possible data values represented by points on the second skewed side comprise the maximum of the range of possible data values. Thus, neither Fukuzawa or Bertram provide the necessary teaching or suggestion to combine these references. Moreover, the combination of these references does not support a *prima facie* case of obviousness. For at least these reasons, Applicant requests reconsideration and withdrawal of

the rejection of claim 7. Claims 8-10 depend from claim 7 and are allowable for at least the reasons given for claim 7.

Independent claims 11, 18 and 19 recite displaying to a user in a GUI a two-dimensional coordinate space skewed from a line that represents a range of base data values. As described above, Fukuzawa does not teach or suggest displaying the two-dimensional coordinate space in a GUI. Although Bertram recites graphically displaying a two-dimensional coordinate space, Bertram does not cure the deficiency of Fukuzawa because Bertram does not teach or suggest displaying a two-dimensional coordinate space skewed from a line that represents a range of base data values, as recited in independent claims 11, 18, and 19. Moreover, the combination of Fukuzawa and Bertram does not teach or suggest displaying to the user in the GUI a two-dimensional coordinate space skewed from the line in which the two dimensions are respectively parallel to and normal to the line. Thus, the combination of these references does not support a *prima facie* case of obviousness. For at least these reasons, Applicant requests reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejection of claims 11, 18, and 19. Claims 12-16 depend from claim 11 and are allowable for at least the reasons given for claim 11.

Independent claims 22-24 recite a means for displaying to a user in a GUI a two-dimensional coordinate space skewed from a line that represents a range of base data values. As stated above, Fukuzawa does not teach or suggest displaying the two-dimensional coordinate space in a GUI. Bertram does not cure the deficiency of Fukuzawa in that Bertram does not disclose, teach, or suggest a means for displaying to a user in a GUI a two-dimensional coordinate space skewed from a line that represents a range of base data values, as recited in independent claims 22-24. Moreover, the combination of Fukuzawa and Bertram et al. does not teach or suggest a means for displaying to the user in the GUI a two-dimensional coordinate space skewed from the line in which the two dimensions are respectively parallel to and normal to the line. Thus, the combination of these references does not support a *prima facie* case of obviousness. For at least these reasons, Applicant requests reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejection of claims 22-24.

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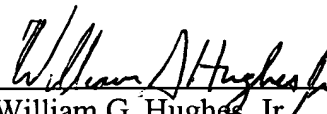
Attorney's Docket No.: 07844-338001 / P312

Based on the above, all of claims 1-25 are believed to be in condition for allowance, and such action is hereby requested in the Examiner's next official communication.

Enclosed is a \$110.00 check for the one month extension of time. Please apply any other charges or credits to deposit account 06-1050.

Respectfully submitted,

Date: June 1, 2004

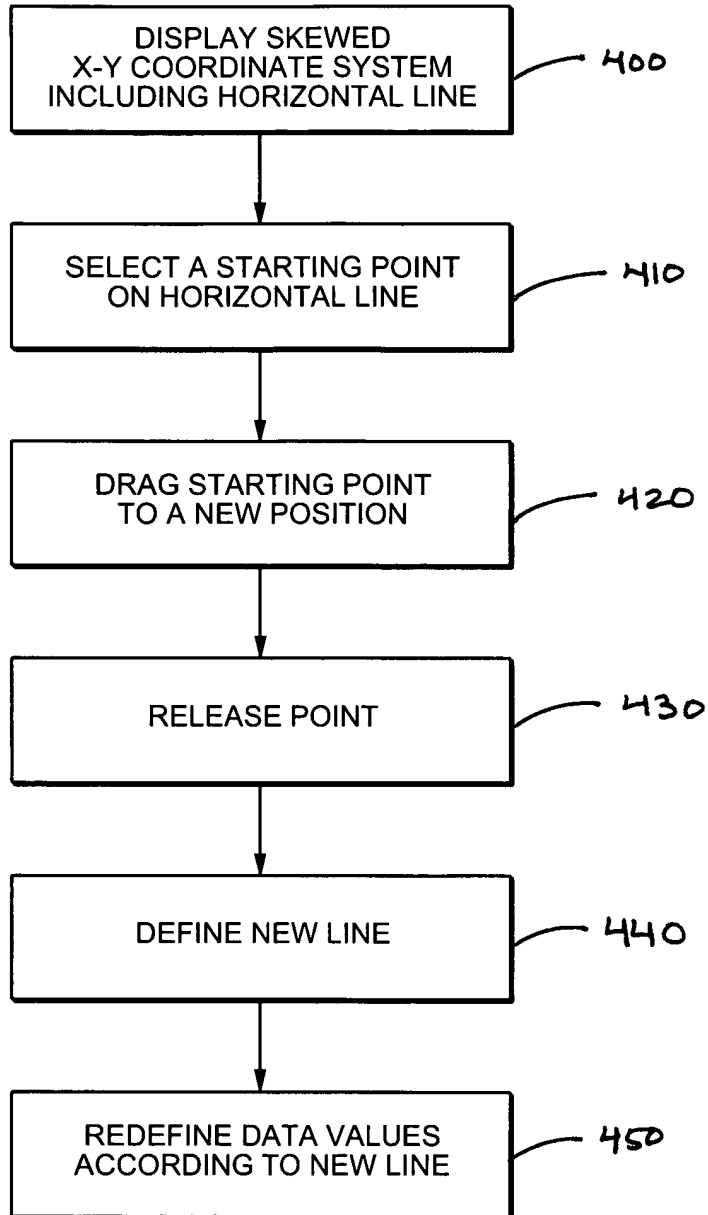


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**FIG. 4**